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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.)

November 26, 1945. Vol. XXIV. No. 9.

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Hanns Tschira-Lucke

THE EYES OF CASABLANCA HAVE SEEN STRANGE, MODERN SIGHTS

From a discreet slit in the white draperies that swathe her face, this Moslem daughter of France's white Moroccan city, Casablanca, looks out on the varied throngs of the modern seaport. Casablanca is a mixture of ancient Moslem traditions and modern French modes. High-heeled Parisian slippers may be the Western touch of inconsistency to her modest but dazzling costume. During the war, U. S. forces flooded the city (Bulletin No. 3).

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic School Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Originally entered as second-class matter January 27, 1922; re-entered as of April 27, 1943, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

Sinkiang Is Mid-Asian Land of Mountains, Deserts, and Oases

SINKIANG, where tensions mount as adjoining Inner and Outer Mongolia reportedly veer ever farther from Nationalist China, has been called Asia's "center of gravity." In the heart of the world's largest land mass, this westernmost Chinese province is nearly 1,000 air miles over deserts and high mountains from the nearest open water at the Bay of Bengal. It has no railways. Its roads are more or less modernized versions of ancient caravan trails that men knew before Marco Polo. It is remote, isolated from its neighbors by natural barriers, and little visited by world travelers.

Yet, because of its location, Sinkiang is a passageway for Asia's vast inland traffic and a significant buffer land where Soviet, Chinese, and British-Indian influences meet. When China was all but isolated from the outside world by Japanese blockade, it was through Sinkiang that much of the supplies from Russia continued to come. This remote inner region has long been the object of scientific investigation and exploration.

Nature Dictates Caravan Routes

Sinkiang, sometimes called Chinese Turkistan, covers an area of about 550,000 square miles—more than twice the size of Texas. It is a country of wind-blown deserts and fertile oases; of salt marshes, grasslands, and occasional forests; of mountains reaching more than 20,000 feet, and a drop in the earth's surface—the Turfan Depression—that is more than 400 feet below sea level.

Giants among the mountain ranges raise a wall on the south where Sinkiang looks toward the long-forbidden mystery land of Tibet. On the southwest other ranges stretch against India, and on the west and north against Soviet republics of central Asia. To the north and east are still more mountains and the arid wastes that merge eventually into the desert reaches of Mongolia's Gobi.

Within Sinkiang's borders a wide mountain range, the Tien Shan, or Heavenly Mountains (illustration, next page), divides the country into two unequal parts. In the southern portion lies the great desert known as Takla Makan.

On the map one can see at a glance how nature has dictated man's routes in this part of the world since the ancient days of the overland silk and jade traffic. A huge blank space marks the Takla Makan, encircled by roads which are met by others leading in from India, the Soviet Union, adjacent Chinese provinces, including Inner Mongolia. The very names of two old trails tell a story—"The Road North of the Heavenly Mountains" and "The Road South of the Heavenly Mountains." Other routes wriggle across the passes of the central and bordering mountains and around another desert land in the north.

Soviets Help Put Down Revolt, Spur Development

The focus of Sinkiang communications is its capital, Urumchi (Tihwa), a city of about 100,000. It lies in the north-central area. Other important centers are Kashgar (illustration, inside cover), Yarkand, and Khotan, in the southwest.

Sinkiang is a sparsely settled country whose population is only guessed at in figures ranging from less than a million and a half to four million. Most of the inhabitants are Turki tribesmen, including Kirghiz, Kazakh, and Kalmuck, of Moslem and Buddhist faith. Many Mongols also live in Sinkiang.

Pastoral nomads roam the steppes of the north on fast ponies. They raise

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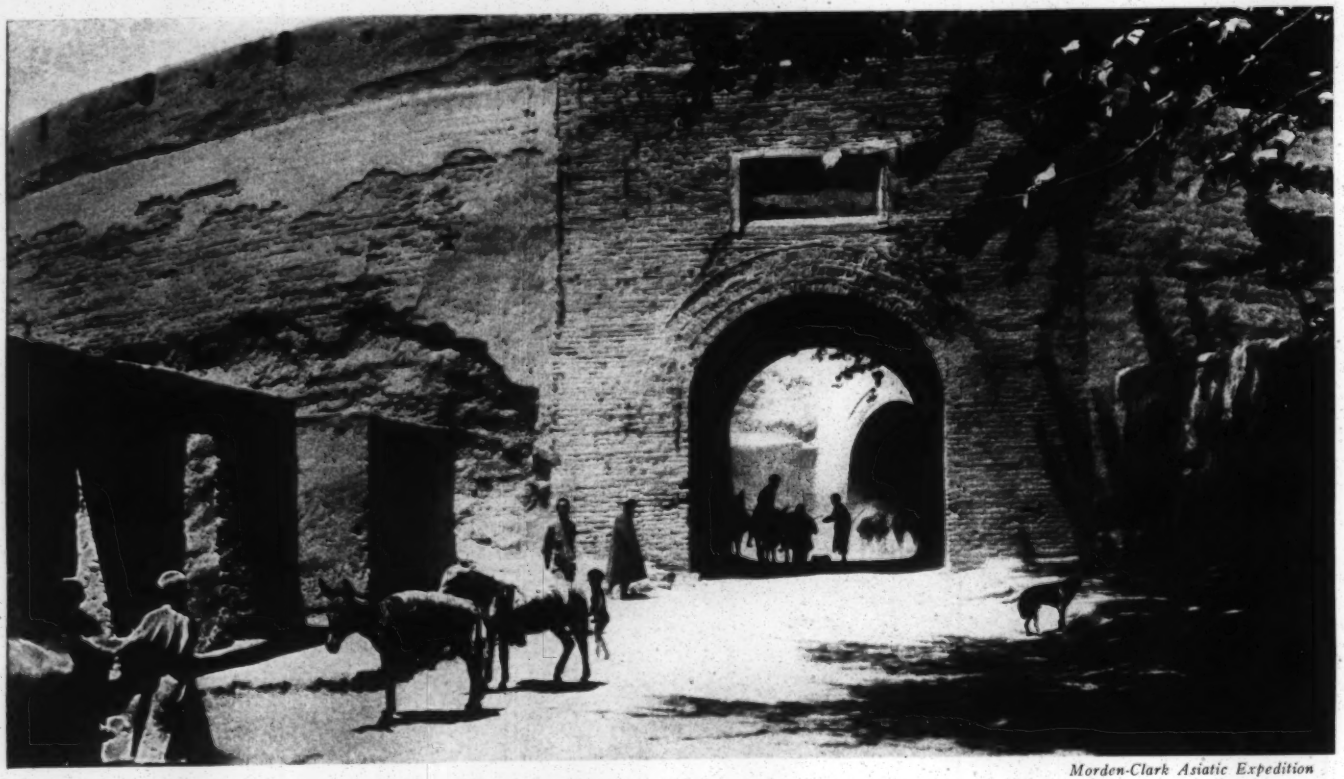

Morden-Clark Asiatic Expedition

THROUGH KASHGAR'S ANCIENT GATEWAY RODE MARCO POLO WHEN THE CITY WAS MIDDLE-AGED

On the largest oasis in Sinkiang rises the ancient walled city of Kashgar, which was old in the days of Genghis Khan. The massive mud-brick walls show bullet holes of many wars, and marks of repairs made by successive generations of tribesmen who have held—or lost—it to invaders during its nearly 2,000 years of history. When repairs were necessary, dirt, scooped up from the ground outside the walls, was mixed with water and straw and made into new bricks or plastered over the old ones. On this oasis grow delicious melons, peaches, pears, grapes, and many vegetables. Tall trees cast shadows across the road that leads through the ancient gateway (Bulletin No. 1).

through ice-covered passes high in the mountains.

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

The Turkey, Native American, Was Here to Greet the Pilgrims

IF BENJAMIN Franklin's suggestion had been carried out, the turkey, not the eagle, would have become the national bird of the United States and not merely the traditional main course of the nation's Thanksgiving dinner.

According to Franklin, this large and succulent fowl of the *Meleagridae* family "is a bird of courage and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British Guards who dares to enter a farmyard with a red coat." But the eagle, more ferociously independent than edible, was generally considered more symbolic of the hardy young nation, while the number one characteristic of the turkey—its roasted tastiness—gave it its role in American life. During the war GI's may have fought under a flag whose staff was topped by the American eagle, but the American turkey inspired a more personal affection.

The Turkey Is the Only Poultry Type Native to America

The turkey had occupied an important place on North American menus for well over a century when the Pilgrims elevated it to prominence in connection with their harvest festivals. It is possible that some of them may have tasted the bird in their homeland before they sailed for overseas and ate it on its native heath.

The turkey had been introduced into England in 1524, almost a hundred years before the originators of our Thanksgiving landed at Plymouth Rock. In 1517 Spanish explorers found the turkey in Mexico, where the Indians had already domesticated it. They took it back to Spain and from there it spread over the continent and to England.

Largest of domesticated birds, the turkey is of the only race of poultry that originated in North America. There is evidence that the Indians had eaten it—both in its wild state and domesticated—long before the white men came. The Pueblo Indians considered the turkey sacred and seldom ate it. They used its feathers in ceremonies to their gods.

Many Indian tribes not only ate the turkey but used its feathers for their adornment and fashioned them into blankets by combining them with plant fibers.

Although a popular food in Europe for kings and bishops shortly after its introduction by the Spaniards, in a few years the turkey was helping farmers celebrate Christmas. The price per turkey—not per pound—in early Colonial days in America ranged from 6¢ to 25¢. Cortes reported that turkeys were fed to the vultures and eagles in the royal aviaries because they were the cheapest meat in Mexico. In the United States today, 48 to 55 cents a pound is an average price for the descendants of the "chickenfeed" of the Montezumas—and an average bird weighs 18 or 20 pounds. It is no longer zoo feed.

Typical American Bird Is Raised in Nearly Every State

The ancestors of the modern Thanksgiving turkey ranged wild along the Atlantic coast, inland to the region now the Dakotas, southward to Mexico. The wild turkey did not inhabit the Pacific coast states nor those of the northwest, inland, although today California rivals Texas, the country's foremost turkey-producing state. Turkeys are now raised in nearly every state of the Union (illustration, next page), on the greatest scale in the Midwest and Southwest.

From three varieties known as the North American, Mexican, and Honduras (or ocellated), it is generally believed that all turkeys have descended. The Ameri-

sheep, cattle, horses, and camels. In lush oases of the south, in river valleys and on less arid mountain slopes, more settled groups raise fruits, cereals, cotton, and tobacco. Trade and ancient crafts are carried on in these centers.

Sinkiang, in contact with China for thousands of years, was a little-noticed outpost among Chinese dependencies at the time of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria in 1931. In the early 1930's, a bloody Moslem revolt broke out against Chinese rule. Put down with the help of the Russians, it was followed by a period of Soviet-sponsored economic development, carried out by means of Russian technicians and advisers, financial loans, and machinery.

In 1943, the Russians dramatically withdrew their influence in Sinkiang in accordance with an agreement with Nationalist China. For future development remote Sinkiang is favored by such valuable natural resources as iron, coal, and petroleum, copper, lead, sulphur, and gold.

The central Chinese Government at Chungking was reported during the war to be planning new commerce and industry, mining and manufacturing for Sinkiang. New rails and roads to link this province (the "New Dominion") with the rest of the country are also in prospect.

Note: Sinkiang appears on the National Geographic Society's Map of China. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

For additional information, see "With the Nomads of Central Asia," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1936*; "From the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea by Motor," November, 1932*; and "Reclaimed Sinkiang Is China's Wild West," in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 13, 1943. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

Bulletin No. 1, November 26, 1945.

Morden-Clark Asiatic Expedition

WELL-PADDED BULLOCKBOYS RIDE THE TRAILS OF THE HEAVENLY MOUNTAINS

Kirghiz tribesmen of Sinkiang grin cheerfully from their seats on lumbering, long-horned bullocks. Some of the Mongoloid people of the Tien Shan follow the custom of the central Asia nomads who move from one grazing ground to another and live in portable, collapsible *yurts*. Others settle in more permanent homes on ranches. Their transport may be ponies, camels, or bullocks for journeys between the scattered mountain villages, over grassy trails or through ice-covered passes high in the mountains.

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

U. S. Shippers See Increased Trade with French North Africa

FRENCH North Africa—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia—where American GI'S began their Victory March in 1942-43, is expected, for several reasons, to take a more important place in America's foreign trade than it did in prewar years.

Before World War II, French North African trade was part and parcel of French economy. France itself cornered the lion's share. However, France's industries have been so crippled by war that the bulk of the needs of its North African colonies for the remainder of 1945, and for 1946 and probably 1947, will have to be supplied by the United States.

Bled by two years of Axis exploitation before its liberation by the Allies, French North Africa will require imports estimated at more than $100,000,000, not counting wheat. In normal times the region (part of what the Arabs called the Maghreb) produces a good deal more wheat than it needs, but drought has ruined four successive crops. During the next year the United States farmer will provide these Mediterranean lands with 2,500,000 tons of wheat. France plans to pay cash for the grain out of its limited foreign exchange reserves.

North African Colonies Are Twice the Size of Alaska

French North Africa has been called a "museum of metals." This is important to the United States because the region contains many minerals lacking or nearly exhausted in this country. This African museum yields one-third of the world's phosphate. There are also deposits of copper, lead, zinc, manganese, antimony, mercury, iron, molybdenum, and coal. Vast areas of North Africa, especially Morocco, have not yet been carefully prospected, and new deposits of some or all of these metals will undoubtedly be added to the museum's store.

French North Africa covers more than a million square miles—roughly twice the area of Alaska. Its population is estimated at 20,000,000 people, most of them Arabs (illustration, cover), Berbers, and Jews, with only a small minority of French and other Europeans. Geographically the area is akin to Mediterranean lands of southern Europe. The three countries are much alike physically; the north-south boundaries are man-made lines unmarked by natural barriers.

Geography has striped French North Africa into three east-west zones. Along the coast, where United States Marines fought the Barbary pirates 140 years ago, stretches the Tell, belt of fertile slopes and occasional alluvial plains, where citrus fruit, grapes, olives, and cereals grow in abundance. To the south, behind the Tell, ranges of the Atlas Mountains roughly parallel the Mediterranean coast. Some of their peaks are 14,000 feet above sea level. In the southern reaches of the mountains stretches a high and somewhat arid tableland where nomads tend large flocks of sheep and goats. Farther south lie limitless desert and wasteland. Dates are grown in isolated oases of this region.

Tobacco and Oil for Furs and Cork

The climate of the northernmost strip is somewhat like that of southern California. Except in summer, there is fairly abundant rainfall along the coast and on the seaward slopes of the mountains. Nearly all of the rivers are of the "wadi" type and flow only during the wet season.

Before the war, trade between France's North African lands and the United States was comparatively light. From 1937 to 1939 exports to the colonies averaged under $8,000,000 a year, while imports averaged under $6,000,000. Ameri-

can Poultry Association recognizes six standard varieties. The largest, most brilliantly colored, and most popular with growers and diners is the Bronze. This gorgeous, coppery-bronze bird is the direct descendant of the American wild turkey. The White Holland, Bourbon Red, Black, Narragansett, and Slate all run three or four pounds under the favorite, which at its peak of perfection attains a weight of 36 pounds at the age of two years.

Turkeys have never completely lost their wild character. Unlike chickens and tamer fowls, they range far from their homes. If left to her own devices, a turkey hen may select a secluded place for her nest. Her little ones (called poults until they are adolescent enough to be termed pullets and cockerels) may die of exposure or disease before they are discovered by the farmer. This is one of the traits that has helped to give the turkey the reputation of being a stupid bird and a poor mother.

Although the turkey's history is fairly well known, the origin of its name is obscure. Among theories advanced are: its call is "turk, turk"; its head resembles a Turk's fez; Jewish merchants in Spain called "turki, turki" (meaning ostrich) when selling the bird in the market place.

But however it achieved its name, the turkey's popularity grows with every holiday. And with the first peacetime Thanksgiving in four years, the crop of about 650,000,000 pounds is 20 per cent higher than in 1944, when all previous records were broken.

Note: For additional information on the turkey, see "Hunted Birds of Field and Wild," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1936*; and "Fowls of Forest and Stream Tamed by Man," March, 1930*.

Bulletin No. 2, November 26, 1945.

A. Aubrey Bodine

THANKSGIVING BRINGS THE CLIMAX OF THE TURKEY'S CAREER

On a Maryland farm, leafless trees and husky turkeys indicate that Thanksgiving is near. Born and bred for his part in the traditional holiday festivities, the Bronze turkey spreads his white-tipped tail feathers into a resplendent fan and struts his last. Of his 40,000 feathers, those on his body are a shining bronze, while his wings are barred with white.

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Quisling Merely One Example of Family Name Becoming Common Word

"QUISLING executed for treason."

This headline surprised few newspaper readers; to some it even seemed hardly newsworthy that a quisling, or traitor, should pay the traditional penalty for treason. The name of the Nazi puppet leader in Norway was virtually unknown to the world until April, 1940, the month of the Nazi coup in that country. But so repugnant was the Norwegian traitor's action, and so closely did the very sound of the traitor's name fit his deeds, that a new word was added almost overnight to the English language.

In most English dictionaries printed since then, *quisling* (variant—*quisler*) has appeared as a common noun—a synonym for traitor. In like manner the course of human events has brought scores of family names from comparative obscurity into everyday use as common parts of speech with dictionary standing.

A Virginia Planter Gave "Lynch" to the Dictionary

Out of the Civil War came the noun *burnsides*, describing side whiskers with smooth chin as worn by Union General A. E. Burnside. Overlooking the word's source, people twisted it around to improve its descriptiveness, and *sideburns* joined *burnsides* in the dictionaries.

England and Ireland as well as Colonial America have claims to the origin of the verb *lynch*. The American account traces it to Charles Lynch, a Virginia planter who took the law into his own hands in punishing his colonist-neighbors who sympathized with George III. His brand of justice became known as Lynch's law, then as lynch law, before it came into common use in verb form.

Born of an infamous black market of the 1820's in Britain is the verb *burke*, meaning to suppress or to dispose of quietly. Surgery was then making its beginnings as a science. Men known as body snatchers, or, more subtly, resurrectionists, supplied corpses at a price to medical schools, with no questions asked. In Edinburgh, one William Burke delivered bodies to anatomists so frequently and in such perfect condition that questions *were* asked, and Burke was tried and hanged for murder.

Burke lived two centuries too late to be executed by hangman Derrick of Tyburn. Starting as a synonym for gallows, the noun *derrick* has come to mean almost any other kind of hoisting device except gallows.

Burke lived in the day of Sir Robert Peel, who gave both his names to the cause of law and order. As Secretary for Ireland from 1812 to 1818, Sir Robert established the Irish police, who became known as *peelers*. As Home Secretary from 1828 to 1830, he reorganized the London police, who thereafter were known as *bobbies*.

A Handy Form of Luncheon Is Namesake of an Earl

Politically useful is the verb *gerrymander*, meaning to manipulate in order to gain unfair advantage. It resulted from the rearrangement of a district of northeastern Massachusetts in 1812, which was protested as a purely political action. Although Governor Elbridge Gerry had no part in the change, the word resulted from his surname and the salamanderlike shape of the rearranged area.

The fourth Earl of Sandwich loved gambling too much to leave the gaming

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can exporters sent chiefly tobacco and cigarettes, lubricating oil and grease, refrigerators, and farm machinery. Americans bought in exchange sausage casings, skins and furs, leather goods from Morocco, olive oil, gums and aromatic oils, and cork. Manganese imports from North Africa began shortly after the Anglo-American invasion of the region in November, 1942.

Occupying the northernmost projection of Africa, the French colonies have about 600 miles of coast on the Atlantic and more than twice as much on the Mediterranean. A number of ports, most of them protected by man-made breakwaters, give easy access by sea.

This shoulder of Africa had seen 25 centuries of warfare when the Yanks pushed the Axis armies back across it to the Mediterranean and Europe. It was the scene of battles between native Carthaginians and invading Greeks 500 years before Christ. In succeeding centuries came Romans, Vandals, Arabs, Normans, Spaniards, Turks, and French. American doughboys saw Roman ruins: Souk Ahras, the ancient town of Tagaste, where St. Augustine was born; Timgad, the city Trajan built more than 1800 years ago, which the French dug up; as well as Kairouan, the Moslems' "Holy City" (illustration, below), and mosques and palaces of Eastern invaders who long ruled the country. During the last hundred years the colonizing French have brought it back under European influence.

Note: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia are shown on the Society's Map of Africa.

See also, "Americans on the Barbary Coast," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1943*; and "Time's Footprints in Tunisian Sands," March, 1937*.

Bulletin No. 3, November 26, 1945.

Maynard Owen Williams

A MOSQUE REARS ITS WHITE MINARET ABOVE KAIROUAN'S MARKET PLACE

In the shade of feathery pepper trees in the heart of Tunisia's "Holy City"—Kairouan, bazaar stalls line up along the stone-paved street. Fruit, vegetables, and the daily necessities may be purchased in this section. Beyond the arch are stalls featuring other articles, such as jewelry, fabrics, and the rugs for which Kairouan is famous. Kairouan, once a forbidden city to all but Moslems, threw wide its gates with the French occupation of Tunisia.

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Geo-Graphic Brevities

BULGARIA, CONSISTENT LOSER IN WARS, SEEKS THRACIAN OUTLET TO AEGEAN

THE time-honored paradox of losing the war and winning the peace is in the making for Bulgaria if it succeeds in gaining, from the United Nations, territory or concessions that will furnish a southern outlet on the Aegean Sea.

Bulgaria had a 75-mile frontage on the Aegean from 1913 to 1918. Due to World War I, the nation could then make little use of the direct outlet to Mediterranean and world sea trade. The Bulgarian coast extended between the Mesta (Greek Nestos) and Maritsa (Turkish Meriç) rivers in Thrace and included the small ports of Dede Agach (Greek Alexandroúpolis) and Porto Lagos.

With Serbia and Greece in 1912-13, Bulgaria had been a co-victor in the Balkan War against Turkey, had quarreled over the spoils and been beaten by its ex-allies in a second Balkan war lasting one month (July, 1913). A small strip of central Thrace was virtually Bulgaria's only land gain from these wars.

Hewing at first to a neutral course in World War I, Bulgaria, in October, 1915, yielded to the chance for revenge on Serbia and Greece by entering the war on the side of Germany and Turkey. Successful for a time, the Bulgar army collapsed in 1918. By the Treaty of Neuilly in 1919, Bulgaria lost its Thracian coast to Greece. Thereafter the closest approach of the kingdom's south border to the Aegean was about 13 miles, at a point northeast of Porto Lagos.

Between world wars Bulgaria held aloof from Balkan alliances and engaged in frequent international political wrangling. Offered free transit across the new Grecian panhandle and use of the Thracian ports it had previously held, the nation refused, and developed its Black Sea ports in preference.

For Bulgaria, World War II was nearly a repetition of World War I. After a delay, it threw its power in 1941 against Greece and Yugoslavia when German success seemed sure. Again it took coveted areas, including Thrace's Aegean coast.

Three years later it was again defeated. Promptly after Russia declared war on Bulgaria, September 5, 1944, Bulgaria surrendered. From then on, it followed Russian lead, cooperating with the Allies against its Axis partners.

Note: Bulgaria is shown on the Society's Map of Europe and the Near East.
See also "Bulgaria, Farm Land Without a Farmhouse," in the *Magazine* for August, 1932.

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GALAPAGOS AND ECUADORIAN MAINLAND BASES PADLOCK PANAMA CANAL ON PACIFIC

AT A SPECIAL session of Ecuador's Congress, the extension of wartime land leases to the United States is scheduled to be considered. These sites are at Salinas on the Santa Elena Peninsula, and on one of the islands of the South American republic's Galapagos Islands, 600 miles westward in the Pacific. Uncle Sam has occupied them as defense bases since 1942.

Dispatches point out the strategic military position of both sites. Suitable locations for naval stations to defend the Panama Canal are scarce on the Pacific side compared to the many on the Atlantic side. The Ecuadorian sites are among the best and constituted during the war a Pacific padlock on the canal.

The Santa Elena Peninsula forms Ecuador's westernmost mainland tip, jutting westward near the southern end of the republic's coast. It is 800 air miles southward from the Panama Canal, 160 miles south of the Equator, and 75 miles

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tables for meals. The eat-as-you-work-or-play *sandwich*, now basic food and almost basic English, lifted him from the horns of his dilemma. Other British noblemen gave us the *derby* hat, the *chesterfield*, and *raglan* sleeves.

Among other meanings, *napoleon* is a card game, a type of boot, a form of French pastry, and an old French coin. Louis Daguerre, a contemporary of Napoleon I, gave his name to his invention—the *daguerreotype*, a crude product of the first days of photography.

Because Etienne de Silhouette, French controller-general in 1759, proposed heavy taxes on the nobles and even suggested that their table plate be turned into money, *silhouette* became a popular designation for anything reduced to the simplest form. Shortly before, it had become popular to have artists cut out one's profile outline from black paper and mount it on white. Since this was a reduction of portraiture to simplest form, the new word fitted and stuck and came by extension to mean a shadow outline against a light background. Other Frenchmen have given their names to *nicotine, pompador, vernier, mansard* (illustration below), and *pasteurize*.

Look up *derringer, shrapnel, bowie* knife, *maverick, zeppelin, macadam, mackintosh*. Particularly in physics, mineralogy, botany, and other fields of science are family-name words common. There is a story, usually involving history and geography, behind each such name that has sprung or crept into dictionary standing.

Bulletin No. 4, November 26, 1945.

B. Anthony Stewart

COLONIAL SHIRLEY'S MANSARD ROOF IS NAMESAKE OF A PARIS ARCHITECT

A Paris architect, François Mansart (or Mansard), gave his name to the roof of this James River home in Virginia. The "mansard roof," with its double pitch sloping up from all four sides of the building, gives added space for rooms on the top story. In the crowded city where Mansart introduced the design, this was a great advantage. Although the rolling acres of Virginia plantations gave ample space to spread out, the colonists of the early 18th century, when Shirley was built, were still copying the stately architecture of France and England.

by rail west of Guayaquil, Ecuador's chief port.

Salt, sulphur, and pitch are taken from the ground around Salinas, long popular as an ocean resort town. Enough petroleum to meet Ecuador's needs has been extracted and refined in the region in the past two decades. The climate is pleasant through the latter half of each year, but humid and enervating from January to May. Indian tribes people the land, which is barren and desertlike by comparison with the moist equatorial forest close by to the north.

The Galapagos Islands ride the Equator 950 air miles southwest of the Panama Canal. There are five principal islands and numerous others, tapering in size to mere pin points of rock. They cover an area about half that of Connecticut. Of volcanic origin, they range to 4,700 feet in height and provide many sheltered anchorages. Isabela (Albemarle) is the group's largest island. San Cristóbal is the seat of Ecuador's government offices. The population—farmers and fishermen—is less than one to a square mile.

Known for centuries as the haunt of buccaneers, the islands gained fame as a paradise for naturalists after Charles Darwin published *The Origin of Species*. Darwin visited the Galapagos group for five weeks in 1835, at the age of 26, and thoroughly catalogued its animal and marine life (illustration, below).

Darwin noted the giant tortoises which give the group its present name (Spanish Galápagos—sea turtle). Observing differences from mainland species in the Galapagos birds, lizards, insects, plants, and fishes, he was aroused to the revolutionary conclusions of his famous book, published many years later.

Note: Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands are shown on the Society's Map of South America; and also on the maps of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

See also "Westward Bound in the *Yankee*," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1942; and "At Home on the Oceans," July, 1939*.

Bulletin No. 5, November 26, 1945.

Dr. Raymond A. Dillon

A GALAPAGOS BATHING BEAUTY POSES IN A MANGROVE THICKET

When a seagoing lion climbs a tree, it ought to be considered news, but in the Galapagos Islands it is all in the day's play. This sea lion basks in the sun on a mangrove trunk, a picture of complete relaxation. In its more active moments, this marine mammal enjoys leaping and diving about in the waves, or lying on his back, flippers aloft, splashed by the ripples of a tide pool along shore. Sea lions are friendly and unafraid of human beings.